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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/470,041	12/22/1999	WILLIAM NG	AND1P397	5695

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EXAMINER

CUFF, MICHAEL A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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3627

DATE MAILED: 12/07/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/470,041

Applicant(s)

NG ET AL

Examiner

Michael Cuff

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 September 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 51-80 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 51-80 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 51-80 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Odom et al. in view of Purcell.

Odom et al. shows all of the limitations of the claims except for specifying the use of an identifier and password for the buyer and except for checking credit and receiving secondary documents.

Odom et al. shows, figures 2 and 5, a real-time network exchange system with embodied computer program. Referring to figure 2, in step 205, commodity information is entered by the seller. (a form providing details on products or services) In step 210, the listing information is made accessible to the public. (submitting the form to prompt the submission of bids) This may include posting information on a world wide web page. (a site on the network) Bids are not transmitted to the host if they are irrelevant. In one embodiment, step 505, the system checks to see if the bidder is an authorized bidder. (authenticating an identity of the buyer, the bid is not processed to the seller if this is not done.) Irrelevant bids may be bids that are less than the current "best" bid. In order to determine if the bid is relevant or not, the system determines what the seller's goal is (categorizing or ranking based on a predetermined criteria) (price, location (geography),

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etc.) and then determines if the bid is more desirable to the seller than the current "best" bid. If it is, it replaces the "best" bid and the seller may be notified (displaying the categorized bids to the sellers) of the new highest bid. If it is not, the bid is disregarded. Notification may include a bid identifier, an amount and other information. New "best" bids may be broadcast to all participants in the exchange (receiving offers from the sellers and displaying the offers to the buyers). If a potential purchaser owns the "best" bid, he may also be notified of this status. In step 225, the negotiations between the seller and all bidding parties are concluded. Negotiations may be concluded by expiration of the predefined exchange time, through seller intervention, through a match being achieved or other events. In step 230, clearing process is performed (closing transaction).

Purcell teaches, figure 2, an automated and independently accessible inventory information exchange system. Once the system for managing the information is established, access must be facilitated to both sellers and buyers. As previously described, the host and manager of this system will want only those entities who are approved subscribers to have access. Therefore, an initial step of both sellers and buyers is to solicit authorization for admission into the system from the host administrator or access approvers 12 (for sellers), 15 (for buyers). In an Internet environment, this authorization will be sought electronically by accessing the website or access gates 13, 16 that act as an interface between the information management system and the outside world. After a buyer or seller is approved for access, they will be issued an identifier such as an identification number or name for use when seeking

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access to the management system through the website. As a further security measure and as is common to many access-upon-request systems, a complimentary password will also be issued that doubly insures that those parties accessing the information exchange system have been previously authorized by the host. (column 9, lines 14-33)

Based on the teaching of Purcell, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to modify Odom et al. to incorporate the use of an identifier and password for the buyer in order to facilitate access to the buyers.

Applicant's own specification, pages 1-2, teaches the admitted prior art or "conventional" use of a letter of credit in order to facilitate international trade. The description includes checking credit, a third party local bank, and invoice documentation.

Based on the discussion above, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to modify the "chat option" of Odom et al. system to specify that the real-time communication link may be used to electronically transmit and receive the documents and information to implement the steps of a letter of credit in order to facilitate international trade.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 9/13/04 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

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Applicant asserts that the examiner has not made a prima facie case because applicant claims that applicant's own specification, as written, cannot be relied upon as admitted prior art and the limitation "checking a credit" has not been met. The examiner does not concur.

The applicant accurately describes how a standard letter of credit is used. Specifically, applicant recites, in the background section, "Conventionally, a letter of credit is used in ..." "Conventionally" means commonplace or ordinary. The is admitted and identified prior art.

As for the limitation of "checking a credit of at least one of the buyers with a third party based on the terms form", the asking for the letter of credit is checking a credit" for a buyer. The "third party" is met by the bank and the conditions of the letter of credit provide the basis of terms.

Applicant asserts that opening a letter of credit and checking credit are distinct exercises. This is not relevant because the claim states "check a credit", not doing a credit check and the examiner is interpreting the request for a letter of credit to be the "checking a credit", not the obtaining of the letter of credit.

Applicant asserts that documents including invoices are not provided. The examiner does not concur. Please read page 2 of applicant's specification, which is still within the scope of admitted prior art. The second paragraph begins "documentation which the seller usually must present to obtain payment includes ..."

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael Cuff whose telephone number is (703) 308-0610. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 to 5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robert Olszewski can be reached on (703) 308-5183. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Michael Cuff 12/1/04

Michael Cuff
December 1, 2004